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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance. In advance.
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Agree—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

Nomination of Judge White.

From the Richmond Whig.

STIRRING NEWS—our FLAG UNFURLED. VICTORY THE WATCHWORD!!!

The question is decided, and the opponents of Government Dictation in the Legislature of Virginia—a step in which they will be promptly, warmly, and we have little fear, unanimously sustained by their political friends now, and in the final struggle by the vote of Virginia—have taken their stand for HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, as a fit person to fill the office of President of the United States. Their reasons for this nomination will, in due time, be given to the world, and they are such as the People of Virginia and the South at least, must concede to be powerful, if not unanswerable, while their old principles are revered, their interests dear to them, and Republican Liberty and the privilege of choosing their own rulers, rights which will never surrender but with their lives. Power will struggle to force its favorite upon the People—patronage will flow to the associated hands of office-holders and office-holders, the drilled Legionaries of power, who have profaned the name of Democracy by prostituting it to beguile the People, and to favor their enterprises upon the "opinion"—every effort will be made to ram a candidate down the throat of the People, opposed, and ever opposed, to Virginia in all things, and who, but for the hero of Gen. Jackson, won by the greatest and most devastating battery, would never have presumed to ask her citizens to confide in his hands, the great trust of the Presidency—but all will fail as surely as the great mass of the People are loyal, attached to their principles, and not to be reached by the contaminating influence of Federal patronage. It will be as, and is, and is to be, Van Burenism, and it is, and it is to be, for the last time, rising and abating the power which from the People, by a concealment of its design, and a denial, like that of its master. Save two or three, or a dozen, what member of Assembly was elected to Martin Van Buren in ascending to the Presidency? How many denied it, who are now making by night and day, to accomplish it? How many vehemently assented their preference for Judge White, who are now in nightly assemblies, devotedly laboring for Martin Van Buren? What has occurred, since April, to carry for the Government candidate those who were then "as at present advised" for Judge White, and who were elected upon that understanding? We recur to the topic to show that the present Assembly does not, in this matter, represent the People—to prove that Virginia has never recognized the claims of the Missouri Restrictionist—to give some assurance that she never will.

Judge White is the Republican candidate of Virginia—opposed to federal usurpation and encroachment—opposed to the augmentation and corrupt use of federal patronage—opposed to the candidate whom Power has attempted, and is attempting, to elect, by a combination of its fifty thousand officers, and the prodigal employment of its unnumbered millions of Patronage. The fact is unfurled. The conflict will be most violent, but if the opponents of Federal Dictation do but their duty, the result will not be doubtful.

The best spirit—the most determined resolution—the most entire harmony—permeate the Opposition to Van Buren at this point. They have met as brothers—they have interchanged views—they have sacrificed personal predilection and antipathy—and the consequence is, the UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF HUGH LAWSON WHITE. They resolved at once to act. They would not delay that organization, and that unity, which are indispensable. They call upon their political friends from Accomac to Lee, to follow the example—to organize at once—to catch the spirit which animates them, and which becomes men who solemnly believe, that they are destined to be SLAVES, if the office-holders succeed in their system of electing a President by means of the influence and patronage of Government.

They invoke those friends now to prepare for the Spring Elections—to form Committees—to go forth among the People—to thunder in their cars from the Mustangs, approaching slavery—by pen, by tongue, by type, to diffuse light, and inspire the noble resolution of reconquering their liberties by a civil victory! Our cause is the cause of the South—the People against Rulers—the Constitution—and with due exertion, it CANNOT FAIL IN VIRGINIA. IT CANNOT.

MEETING OF WHIG MEMBERS AT THE CAPITOL.

In pursuance of a public notice given by "Several Members" of the present General Assembly, the members of that body, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, convened in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Friday evening, December 11th, at half past 6 o'clock.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion of Mr. Wether, David McComas, Esq., of the Senate, was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Mr. Smith, of Ka. Mr. Hunter of Essex, was appointed one of the Secretaries; and on motion of Mr. Meade, Mr. Bushring, of Cabell, was selected as the other.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, it was Resolved, That the rules of the House of Delegates, so far as they are applicable to the proceedings of this meeting, be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Frederick, it was Resolved, That the gentlemen contesting seats in the House of Delegates, for counties not represented in this meeting, be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, leave was granted to any member absent upon this occasion, to give their vote by proxy; and on motion of Mr. Parker the roll of the members of the General Assembly of Virginia was called, when it appeared that there were present, ten members of the Senate, and forty-six members of the House of Delegates, and proxies were received from five members.

Mr. Botts, contesting the seat as Delegate of Henrico, was also present.

On motion of Mr. Murchugh, it was Resolved,

That each member of this meeting, and every member of the General Assembly who may concur therein, sign the recommendation that may be made by this meeting to the people of Virginia. Mr. Gilmer, of Albemarle, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the People of Virginia, to give their support to HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the approaching election.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Gilmer, Stanard, Brown, and Ball, in support of the resolution, the question being put, it was carried without a dissenting voice, and adopted unanimously by the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Petersburg, it was Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn, to meet again, in this Hall, at half past 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 10th of February next, for the purpose of nominating electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, favorable to the election of HUGH L. WHITE, for the Presidency, and of such person for the Vice Presidency, as may then be agreed upon; and of also appointing a Central Committee, and Corresponding Committees in each of the Counties, Cities and Boroughs of this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of F., it was also Resolved, That the counties, cities, and boroughs, not represented in this meeting, be, and they are hereby, requested to appoint Delegates to attend at the adjourned meeting on the 10th of February next, and to unite in the proceedings of that occasion.

On motion of Mr. Wether, it was Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting, be requested to sign the proceedings, and cause them to be published in the newspapers of this City.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, the meeting then adjourned.

DAVID McCOMAS, Chairman.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary.

F. G. L. BERNARD, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHERAW.

At a meeting of the citizens, convened in pursuance of public notice at the Council Chamber, to consider the subject of petitioning the Legislature for an appropriation of money to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Pee Dee River, John C. Galt was called to the Chair, and M. McLean was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking an appropriation of \$10,000 for the object above named.

Resolved, also, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to communicate with the citizens of the neighboring districts of Marlborough, Marlinton, and Marion, and invite their co-operation on this subject.

Under the first resolution Major Alexander Graham, and James Wright, were appointed the committee. On motion the Chairman was added to the committee.

Under the 2d resolution the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, Capt. John Nalley, Jas. W. Blakeney, Esq., and B. F. Pegues, Esq. J. C. GALT, Chairman.

M. McLEAN, Secretary.

North Carolina Legislature.

Friday, December 4.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to examine into the expediency of reducing the fees of County Solicitors, in all cases where the party indicted submits.

The engrossed bill to amend an Act, concerning the draining of low lands, passed in 1795, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State, was read the second time. [The bill provides that persons who shall be convicted of keeping a gaming table shall be fined, whipped, and imprisoned. Persons permitting such table to be kept in any house on their premises, and any person playing at any such table, shall be fined and imprisoned.]

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill so as to substitute imprisonment instead of whipping; which was negatived, 32 to 29.

On this proposition considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson, Cooper of Martin, Morehead, and McQueen took part for, and Messrs. Edwards, Mebane, and Bryan, against the amendment.

Mr. Wilson moved a further amendment, the object of which was to place all gaming on the same footing, viz: to insert after the list of games which were denounced by the bill, the words, "billiards and backgammon tables; and all game at cards where money is lost or won;" which was not agreed to, 36 to 25. Mr. Hogan moved to amend, so as to make it discretionary with the Court as respects whipping; which was not agreed to. Mr. McQueen moved to amend so as to provide that if any female should be found guilty of keeping a table prohibited by this Act, the punishment of whipping should be dispensed with, and fine substituted, not exceeding two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; which was also negatived. The bill was further amended, on Mr. Wilson's motion; and pending the discussion on the passage of the bill, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to repeal so much of the Act, incorporating the Charlotte Fire Company, as exempts its members from Military duty, was read the first, second, and third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Rail Road Company, was read the third time and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker announced that there were on his table 53 Bills, which had passed only their first reading; whereupon, a number of Private Bills were taken up and read the second time.

The House then entered upon the Orders of the day, being the Land Resolutions—the question pending being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Jordan took the floor in support of his amendment, and in reply to Messrs. Clinegman and Gorrell. He was followed by Mr. Graham, in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the original Resolutions. In concluding, Mr. G. called for a division of the question, and the Speaker stated the question—Will the House agree to strike out the original Resolutions? On this question, the Ayes and Noes were demanded and stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Thos. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Candler, Coor, Doberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. W. Guinn, J. Harri-

son, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hoke, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Jordan, Judd, Keenan, L. W. Lane, Lee, Macon, Moore, J. A. D. McNeill, A. Neale, A. Perkins, Pickett, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swannor, Taylor, Toton, John R. Walker, Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Withers, Wooster—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bedford, Elijah S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummett, Buie, Burges, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clark, Clement, Clinegman, Collins, Coffin, Davidson, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Flemming, Gary, Gies, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harpist, Hasell, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacobs, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loderndahl, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, M'Clure, M'Pherson, M'Ra, J. H. Perkins, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Thomas, Thompson, Waddell, Jos. H. Walker, Wallen, Watts—67.

So the House refused, by a vote of 67 to 57, to strike out.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the original Resolutions, Mr. Hoke commenced a speech in opposition to the second Resolution, but declaring his intention of voting for the first. After proceeding for some time, he became exhausted, and on motion of Mr. King, the House adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. H. again has the floor.

Saturday, December 5.

SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Polk, a bill to repeal in part an act of 1833, to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear. By Mr. Fox, a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. These bills past their first reading.

The Senate then entered on the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the bill to suppress more effectually the vice of gaming in this State—the question still pending on the second reading of the bill. Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill, by striking out the 4th and 5th sections, which make all moneys exhibited, or actually staked, and all species of other property, liable to be seized by a justice of the peace, or under his warrant, to the use of the wardens of the poor; and inserting a substitute, making it the duty of any justice of the peace, when he shall have information that any person has in his or her possession any gaming table, &c. to issue his warrant to arrest such person, and bind him over to court, or commit him to prison, who, upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned; and further, making persons keeping backgammon boxes and billiard tables, subject to the same pains and penalties, as other games enumerated in the bill whipping excepted.

After a discussion on Mr. Wilson's motion of some length, in which Messrs. Wilson, Bryan, Edwards, McQueen, Moore, of Rutherford, Mebane, and Cooper of Martin, took part, Mr. Wyche moved to strike out so much of the amendment as relates to backgammon boxes; which was not agreed to. The question was then taken on striking out, Mr. Marshall having called for a division of the question, and decided in the negative—ayes 28, noes 31. The bill was then amended, on motion of Mr. Little, and passed its second reading, by a vote of 40 to 30, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Balley, Beasley, Bryan, Cowper, of Gates, Dowd, Edmondson, Edwards, Esau, Fox, Gavin, Harrison, Harry Hill, Hogan, Houlder, Kendall, Kerr, Little, Long, Martin, Moore, of Rutherford, Moore, of Stokes, Mays of Greene, Mays of Pitt, Patterson, Polk, Seely, Sharpe, Staley, Stevens, Vann, Waugh, Wellborn, Whitaker, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Person.

Noes—Messrs. Brittain Bullock, Cowper of Martin, Gambill, Haney, Joyner, Lindsay, M'Cor-mick, M'Queen, Marshall, Mebane, Morehead, Rabon, Reid, Simmons, Tillett, Whitcomb, Wilson, Wyche, Young.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House entered upon the Orders of the day, being the Land Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clinegman—the question pending being on their adoption. Mr. Hoke concluded the Speech commenced by him on yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Waddell, in support of the Resolutions and in reply to Mr. Hoke.

The question being now loudly called for from all parts of the House, and the Speaker having stated it to be on the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Clarke begged leave to state the reasons which would induce him to vote for the Resolutions, after having moved to lay them on the table. He was opposed to their introduction—he was opposed to their being discussed—but the House having determined by a large majority that they should be discussed, and being called now to vote on them, he should vote in the way that he thought right. Nor did he regard the vote which he should give for the Resolutions, as any compromising of principle, or as an abandonment of his previously expressed opinions.

While up, he would reply to a question which had been frequently asked him, how could, with his peculiar notions on such matters, sanction the Resolutions of 1798, adopted by the Legislature of Virginia. He was opposed to the introduction of Political Resolutions in State Legislatures, and had been a member of the Virginia Legislature at the time those Resolutions were adopted, would certainly have voted against them. But as they had been passed, he decidedly approved of them, not because they had received the sanction of that Legislature, but because the principles they embodied were sound and salutary.

Mr. Carson now moved that the further consideration of the Resolutions be postponed to Wednesday, for the purpose of affording a gentleman, (Mr. Hybart), who would be necessarily absent until then, an opportunity of delivering his views. Negatived, 93 to 31.

Mr. Collins moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Monday. Negatived 132 to 9.

Mr. Hybart then moved to strike out the original Resolutions and insert the following:

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any Act of Congress giving the public lands to the States in which they are located, would be a plain and palpable breach of the public faith, and a dangerous violation of the rights of all the States.

2. Resolved, further, That Congress ought not to reduce the price of the Territory or public lands of the United States, for the purpose of indirectly giving the said lands to the States in which they may be situated.

3. Resolved, further, That if the public interest will justify the measure, that amendments should be proposed to the Constitution of the U. States, making a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States and Territories of the Union, in proportion to their Federal Population, to be applied to the establishment of Com-

mon Schools and Works of Internal Improvement, and for no other purpose whatever.

4. Resolved, That the distribution proposed in the Bill commonly called Clay's Land Bill, by which it was provided that 194 per cent more was to be given to the new States than the old, was unequal and unjust, and highly detrimental to the interests and just claims of the old States of the Union, which are entitled to have such proceeds applied according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure.

Mr. Graham rose to a question of order. He wished to know if it was competent for the gentleman from Fayetteville now to offer an amendment which, in substance, had already been rejected.

The Speaker decided that the amendment was in order.

A division of the question being called for by Mr. Hall, it was first put on striking out the original Resolutions with a view to inserting the amendments, and was decided in the negative 81 to 40—So the amendment fell.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the original Resolutions, Mr. Hoke demanded a division of the question, and that the vote be first taken on the first Resolution.

Mr. Williamson said, that, in his opinion, the first Resolution contained two distinct propositions; he therefore demanded a division of the question on the first Resolution.

[The votes, &c. on these resolutions appeared under the Editorial head of our paper of the 18th December, to which the reader is referred.]

Monday, December 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Cowper of Gates, presented a bill to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, in Gates County; the provisions of which, on motion of Mr. Bullock, were extended to Chowan County; and, on motion of Mr. Fox, its provisions were extended to Mecklenburg County.

Messrs. Harry, Wyche, and Moore of Rutherford, were appointed on the part of the Senate, together with Messrs. Carson, Candler, and Dudley, on the part of the Commons—a joint select committee on the bill for incorporating the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-road Company.

The Senate then took up the resolutions submitted by Mr. Waugh on a former day, relative to the public lands. Mr. Waugh submitted the following amendment, as a modification of the 2d of his series of resolutions:

Resolved, further, That all the public revenues are collected from the people, directly or indirectly, and ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and therefore, whenever the proceeds of the sales of the territory or public lands of the U. States, are not required (in aid of other revenues) for the legitimate purposes of the National Government, we believe it the duty of Congress to devise and recommend some safe method for distributing, among all the States, any surplus proceeds of the public lands, which may, from time to time, remain in the Treasury of the U. States, after defraying its expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the resolutions were laid on the table till to-morrow, and the amendment ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal in part the act of 1833, rechartering the Bank of Cape Fear, was taken up, and read the second time: the object of the bill being to relieve the Bank from the obligation to establish a branch in Raleigh, as provided in the charter.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, that after the 4th of July next, the Bank should not be permitted to issue any note under the denomination of \$5.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was negatived. After which, the bill was rejected on its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Baker moved that it be rejected; and on taking the question, there appeared for rejection 65; in favor of the first reading of the bill 49; so the bill was rejected.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the American Gold Mining Company in the County of Mecklenburg: Mr. McRae, a bill to abolish the office of County Trustee in the several counties of the State. Read first time.

Mr. Dudley from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to authorize the laying out a road from the South Carolina line, near the old Block House in Rutherford county, to Cane Creek Bridge, in Buncombe. Read first time.

A communication was received from Gov. Swain, communicating an official statement of the votes given by the people of this State, for and against the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution; together with the Proclamation announcing the fact, issued in pursuance of the ordinance of the Convention. The following is the aggregate vote given in all the counties in the State:

For Ratification,	26,771
For Rejection,	21,606

Majority for Ratification, 5,165

The message, the certified statement of votes, and proclamation, were ordered, to be spread upon the journals of the House.

The bill to regulate peddling, &c. was taken up. Mr. Clarke moved to fix the license at \$50; on which a discursive debate took place; when that sum was rejected, 56 to 63.

Mr. Thomas then moved to fix the license at \$25; which, after a long discussion was adopted, 67 to 52.

Mr. King moved, as an amendment; "Provided further that the provisions of this act shall not extend to native citizens of this State, who may hereafter engage in hawking and peddling goods;" which was negatived.

Mr. Guthrie moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill; negatived, ayes 22, noes 94. After which, the bill passed its second reading.

Tuesday, December 8.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law for the punishment of Vagrants, so that it may be put in full force.

On motion of Mr. Little, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to report what laws are necessary to be enacted at the present session, in consequence of the ratification of the amendments to our Constitution. The House having agreed to the proposition, Messrs. Bryan, Wyche, and Little, were appointed to form said committee on the part of the Senate. It consists on the part of the House, of Messrs. Hoke, Graham, and Williamson.

The Senate then entered on the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Waugh, respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on Mr. Waugh's amendment, which was agreed to; and Mr. Reid, then moved that the Resolutions, as

amended, be indefinitely postponed. Not agreed to, 3 only voting in the affirmative, viz: Messrs. Hill, Moore of S., and Reid. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill allowing Lawyers residing in other States to practice in this, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its rejection, on the ground that the discretion of permitting such persons to practice is now properly vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court. Report concurred in, and bill rejected.

Mr. Manly, from the same Committee, to whom was referred a portion of the Executive Message relating to an exchange of Law Reports with other States, reported a Resolution to that effect, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Guinn submitted a Resolution instructing the Committee, on Internal Improvement to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for opening a road in Macon county.

Mr. Manly wished to know whether the contemplated Road would not run through the Cherokee lands, the Indian title to which had not been extinguished.

Mr. Guinn replied in the negative.

Mr. Clarke suggested to the gentleman from Macon, the propriety of establishing a separate Government for the Cherokee county, for it seemed there never would be an end to the applications in that quarter for assistance.

Mr. Guinn replied, that they were not anxious to set up for themselves, but if they ever did, they certainly should not apply to Beaufort for a King. The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was read the second time.

Mr. Gary moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Improvement. He said it had not been before any committee; it was a bill which excited great interest; proposed a Road about which there was a good deal of rivalry between Norfolk and Petersburg; and it was the usual course to refer such bills.

Mr. Graham, who introduced the bill, said, if the reference had been proposed at an earlier period, he should not have objected to it; but it would now delay the action of the House too long. As to the rivalry of certain towns in Virginia, he presumed the Legislature had nothing to do with it.

The question on referring the bill was decided in the negative.

Mr. Jacobs regretted that the friends of the bill had objected to its reference. There were conflicting interests which might have been harmonized in committee. It was his wish that the planter who used this road to transport his produce, should, when it arrived at Gaston or Wilkes Ferry, have the option of continuing it on to Petersburg, or, if he preferred, divert it to Norfolk. The bill was not worded so as to provide for this, and he therefore moved the following amendment:

As it further enacted.—That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit any road now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated by the Legislature of this State, from connecting with, or crossing said road at any point they may think proper, provided the free passage of said road is not thereby obstructed."

Mr. Graham said he had no objection to the amendment, so far as it related to crossing, though being a common right legislative provision was necessary to secure it. But he objected to that part of it which proposed to give to other roads the privilege of connecting with this, and should move therefore to amend the amendment by striking out the words "connecting with or."

On this motion a long and desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Jacobs, Dudley, Collins, and McPherson, opposed, and Messrs. Graham, Foreman, Hawkins, King, Williamson, Clinegman, and Manly, advocated it. It was argued for the amendment, that it would be the extremity of injustice, after the Petersburg Company had constructed this road, at an expense of a million of dollars to allow any other Company to connect with and run their Cars on it, without having contributed a farthing towards its completion. That North-Carolina had nothing to do with the rivalry of Norfolk and Petersburg. A number of individuals had applied for permission to construct a road through our territory, and the only proper enquiry for us was, will it injure the public interest? If it will not, the franchise should not be granted—if it will not, the possibility that one town in Virginia may be benefited at the expense of another, should not influence the action of the Legislature of North-Carolina. If the amendment to the amendment failed, and the amendment itself should prevail, it would defeat, it was said, the bill, because no prudent Capitalist would invest his money in Stock to accomplish a work, all the benefits accruing from which might be realized by others without any equivalent therefor. That it was exceedingly desirable this bill should pass unamended, as there was a certainty of the road being speedily commenced—that it would be the pioneer to a system of improvements throughout the State, and we should no longer have the credit of making Rail-roads only on paper. That there was nothing in the Act to prevent the Norfolk Company from running a road from Weldon to Raleigh, within six inches of the line of this road, if they chose to do so. But it was again and again pronounced rank injustice to countenance a provision which would enable this Company to connect with the proposed road, run in upon it, tap it, as it were, and carry off the produce to Norfolk or Portsmouth.

On the other hand, the amendment was opposed, because it left the North-Carolina Planter no election of markets, but forced him to send his produce to Petersburg, though it might command a higher price at Norfolk. That the arguments on the other side seemed predicated on the supposition that the Petersburg company would be the only Stockholders in this road. But that it was a distinct and separate Company from that, and perhaps the Norfolk Company would take a considerable portion of the Stock. That to pass the bill without some provision for other roads connecting with it, would be to grant a monopoly to the Company, and was legislating for a particular market. Competition was the life of trade, but this road, if constructed as proposed, would place the North-Carolina Planter entirely at the mercy of the Petersburg merchants.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the affirmative, 80 to 32.

Mr. Jacobs then withdrew the remainder of his amendment, having been defeated, he said, in the purpose for which it was offered. The question now recurring on the passage of the bill, its second reading.

Mr. Gary said, he wished to propose several amendments to the bill, but as the hour was late, he moved that the House adjourn; which was negatived.

Mr. G. then moved an amendment limiting the duration of the Charter to a term of 60 years. He did it from no spirit of hostility to the bill, but it was usual in all Charters to affix a limit.

Mr. Graham said he had no more objection to 60, than he would have in 90 years; but he thought it wrong to impose a limit at all on a Corporation of this kind. It was not like a Banking Institution, where the effects could be divided between the Stockholders at the expiration of the Charter; the road cannot be taken to pieces and give each a share, but all is lost to them and their successors. The Charters of all Companies should be well guarded. Care should be taken, that they cannot abuse their powers, and then there is no necessity for any limitation.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was negative without a count, and the bill then passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SENATE.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance reported that, in compliance with the acts of the General Assembly, passed in 1837, they had examined into the state of the Treasury Department and found all the requisites of said act had been duly attended to by the Public Treasurer. They further reported that they had burnt Treasury notes to the amount of \$3,100 dollars.

Mr. Polk, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to incendiary publications, reported a Preamble, with the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make a common cause of this subject with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any such publications within any of said slaveholding States.

Resolved, That although the Constitution secures to Congress the exclusive jurisdiction over the district ceded by the States to the Federal Government, yet we should deprecate any action on the part of Congress, towards liberating the Slaves of the District, without consent of their owners, as a breach of faith towards these States, by whom the territory was ceded; and will regard such an interference as the first step towards legislative action with regard to their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of this Union.

Mr. Polk, also from the same committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were also laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. Resolved, That North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the Slaves in her territory, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by Congress, the Legislatures, or the People of other States, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights.

2. Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within any of the slaveholding States.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this State are due, and the kindest feelings of the Citizens thereof are cherished towards their brethren of the North, who have magnanimously sustained the principles of our Federal Government, and recognized and maintained our rights against the fanaticism of those States.

4. Resolved, That our sister non-slaveholding States are respectfully requested to enact penal laws prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make our slaves discontented with their present condition, or incite them to insurrection.

5. Resolved, That although by the Constitution, all legislative power over the District of Columbia is vested in the Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecate any legislative action on the part of that body towards the liberating the slaves in that District, as a breach of faith towards these States, by whom the territory was originally ceded, and will regard such interference as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves of the South.

6. Resolved, That we confidently rely upon the Congress of the United States, in passing such laws as may be necessary, to prevent the circulation of inflammatory publications through the Post Office Department.

7. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that the same be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

The bill to provide payment of instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was taken up—the question still pending on the proposition to fill the blank with \$400,000; which, with other amendments, was agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the resolutions respecting the Public Domain. A motion was made by Mr. Joyner to amend the said resolutions, by striking out the whole, after the word resolved, and inserting a substitute; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill from the Senate, to make the Yadkin River the dividing line between the counties of Rowan and Davidson, was read the second time.

Mr. Brummel stated the reasons which rendered the passage of the bill desirable, and represented the great inconveniences now under which the people of Rowan are laboring, from having to cross the River to Court, to muster, &c.

Mr. Walton moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said, the people of Davidson had been for years lopping off pieces of Rowan, and were not yet satisfied. If the present bill succeeded, the county line would be brought within six miles of Salisbury, the seat of justice be entirely thrown out of the centre, and the people thereby greatly dissatisfied. The Poor

Houses of the county were situated also on that portion of Rowan sought to be dismembered. In every point of view, the bill was imprudent, unjust, and impolitic.

Mr. Hake declined to interfere in these private matters, but felt impelled, by a sense of justice, to say a word in opposition to the bill. The effect would be to tax Rowan county with a new set of Poor Houses, which he understood had cost the county about \$1,000. The Legislature would not certainly do this.

Mr. Brummel referred to the provisions of the bill to show, that it was contemplated to pay to Rowan county the full value of the land and improvements taken from it; though the buildings, he said were not worth \$25. More than that, Davidson county was willing to take and support such Paupers as belonged to their side of the River.

The motion to postpone was negative, and the bill passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed; it is therefore a law.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to widows' dower.

On motion of Mr. King, a Select Committee were appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Superior Court, so as to follow that of Mecklenburg.

The bill to regulate the practice of Hawking and Peddling, in this State, was read the second time.

Mr. Manly moved an amendment providing that no person shall hawk any articles manufactured in this State, the materials composing which are not the growth or produce of the State, under a penalty of \$10. He regarded all Pedlars in some degree as a sort of nuisance; and any provision that will diminish their number will prove salutary.

Mr. Graham thought the amendment imposed a restriction on the people not at all demanded, and the practical effect of which would be to place an embargo on our mechanics peddling their own goods.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Waddell moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prohibit any but resident Booksellers from peddling without licence and regular examination by the County Court, &c. He said, as the object of the bill, as avowed, was to obviate the danger arising from the circulation of incendiary pamphlets by Northern Pedlars, it was very strange its provisions had not been extended to itinerant booksellers, who, of all others, might with the greatest facility, scatter these firebrands. Some gentlemen seemed to think there were Constitutional difficulties in the way of his amendment. In fact, no question could be discussed here, but a Constitutional ghost sprung up to alarm the timid. But in this case, it was perfectly absurd. They derived the right of thus legislating, from a higher Constitution than that of the United States—the Constitution of God and Nature—that of self-protection.

Mr. Clingman said, if the bill was intended as a side blow at the Abolitionists, he was against it; for he was not for meeting that question in an indirect manner. He was however opposed to the amendment, because he feared no danger from booksellers selling improper publications to slaves.

Mr. Deberry advocated the amendment with much earnestness, and spoke of the insidious manner resorted to by these Pedlars to circulate their fanatical productions. It was high time for the Legislature to take a decided stand upon this subject before the evil was too greatly magnified.

Mr. Waddell's amendment prevailed, and the bill passed its last reading, and was sent to the Senate.

A Communication was received from Governor Swain, transmitting a Memorial from the citizens of Charleston and Columbia, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from the former place to Cincinnati, forwarded to this City by a special Delegate, Mr. Elmore. The Governor reiterates the favorable opinion entertained by him of the project, as expressed in his first Message. The Memorial was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, for the better regulation of the Patrol, was read the second time.

Mr. Manly moved its indefinite postponement. If the Patrol laws needed amendment, which he did not admit, this bill was so complicated in its details, that the County Court would never comprehend them. It had 29 sections, and almost 29 clauses in every section—it might emphatically be called a bill of sections. Besides, from an estimate which he had made—it might not be entirely accurate however—this system of Patrol would cost each county from \$300 to \$500.

Messrs. Jacobs and Collins opposed the postponement. The bill doubtless had defects, but its wholesome provisions preponderated. One thing alone should recommend it. The Patrol laws now in force leave it discretionary with the Patrol to act or not; but this bill makes it obligatory on them to act.

At the suggestion of several gentlemen, Mr. Manly withdrew his motion to postpone, to see if the bill could be made acceptable by its friends; when, on motion, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

SENATE.

The resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature on the 21st Dec. instant, was taken up and adopted, 44 to 15.

Mr. Baker presented a bill to prevent persons residing in the State of Tennessee, and in the adjoining counties in this State, from driving stock to range in the county of Yancy. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Bryan, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hill submitted a Resolution to amend the Charter of the Bank of the State, so as to authorize the increase of its Capital (\$200,000; in order that the University and Literary Fund may subscribe. Read first time, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company, was read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Senate, transmitting, for the concurrence of the House, a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Waddell presented the petition of sundry counties and towns in the State of Virginia, praying the passage of a law incorporating a Company authorized to construct a Rail Road from the town of Evansham, in the county of Wythe, by Danville, through the territory of this State, to some point on the Roanoke River. The said petition was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a Select Joint Committee, which was concurred in by that branch.

Mr. Irion introduced a bill to incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Company; which passed its first reading.

Friday, December 11.

SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Fox, a bill to incorporate the Campbell's Creek Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Edmonston, a bill to repeal an act to make compensation to the jurors of the Superior Courts of Haywood county. And a bill by Mr. Little, to incorporate the Long Creek Gold Mining Company; which were read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal in part the 13th section of an act of 1824, authorizing the making a turnpike road in Buncombe, was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeding to consider the resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on the call for a division of the question on Mr. Joyner's motion to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert a substitute. Mr. Joyner supported his motion in a speech of some length. Before the question was taken, a motion was made by Mr. Wellborn to amend the resolutions, striking out the 4th section thereof. After a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Wellborn, Waugh, Edwards, and Bryan, took part, this motion was negative, 36 to 26. The question then recurring on the motion to strike out all after the word resolved, and was decided in the negative—Ayes 25, Noes 37. The original resolutions were then read a second time; and being read the third time, Mr. Little moved to amend the same by striking out the whole after the word resolved, and inserting a substitute. Mr. Cooper moved for a division of the question; when Mr. McQueen rose and proceeded to state his views at length, in favor of striking out; but before he had concluded his remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Conslar, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Lincoln. By Mr. Hybart, to incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company. By Mr. Hutchison, directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg. By Mr. Gunn, to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Company. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a residence, in this city, for his Excellency the Governor.

The engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The engrossed bill defining the duty of the County Courts in appointing Patrols, and the duty of Patrols, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Clarke, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend an act, passed in 1830, for the better regulation of the Patrol, was read the second time. Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. On this question, the vote stood: ayes 60—noes 60. The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the bill was rejected.

Saturday, December 12.

SENATE.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of amending the law directing the manner in which Sheriff's bonds shall be taken; against the passage of the bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary; and against amending the law for the punishment of vagrants. Concurred in.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the proposition of Mr. Little, to strike out all the resolutions respecting the public domain, after the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute, (which, we believe, does not essentially differ from the resolution adopted a few days ago in the House

of Commons on the same subject)—the question (a division having been called for) on the motion of striking out. Mr. McQueen concluded his remarks in favor of Mr. Little's motion, and was followed by Mr. Cooper, of Martin, on the opposite side. Mr. Bryan then took the floor and addressed the Senate in support of the motion of Mr. Little; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

George Barnhardt, the member elected from Cabarrus, vice D. M. Barringer, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Hunt, to construct a Central Rail Road from the Port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Resolution directing a sale of the un-sold Cherokee Lands. Read first time.

The engrossed bill providing a Reward for taking Runaway Slaves in non-slaveholding States, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely; as was also, the bill to authorize a subscription, on the part of the State, to the Occaneechee Turnpike Company.

The engrossed bill amendatory of the Act passed in 1833, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed. It is therefore a law. [Provides that where a jury is empaneled to try an allegation of fraud against an individual applying to take the oath, either party may take an appeal from the verdict.

Monday, December 14.

SENATE.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gambling in this State, was read the second time, amended, on the several motions of Messrs. Wyche, Bryan, Wellborn, and Marsteller, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Little to strike out; when Mr. Edwards addressed the Senate at considerable length against striking out, and in opposition to the policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of rejection, taken on Saturday, on the bill to authorize a subscription on the part of the State to the Occaneechee Turnpike Company; which having been decided in the affirmative, and the question recurring on the passage of the bill, its third time.

Mr. Walker explained the character of the bill. It was not an application for an original subscription, but simply provided, that the subscription heretofore made to the Deep Creek Turnpike Company, and not yet applied for, should be transferred to this Company, the stock of which promised to be more profitable. The bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of sundry towns and counties in Virginia, on the subject of a Rail Road communication from Evansham, in the county of Wythe, Va. to some point on the Roanoke, made an elaborate and interesting Report thereon. Mr. W. also recommended a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect, entitled a bill to incorporate the Danville, Roanoke and Junction Rail Road Company, and to re-enact an Act, passed in 1833, incorporating the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The bill passed its first reading, and with the Report, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Guthrie called up the bill concerning the inspection of Flour in the town of Fayetteville, which having been read the second time, Mr. Hybart moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that the bill proposed a virtual repeal of the inspection laws, the existence of which in a commercial community is absolutely necessary, and can never operate hardly on the producer who means fairly. Mr. H. related a number of facts in illustration of the frauds committed in the sale of flour, by dishonest millers, in grinding up peas and other substances with their Wheat.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Waddell replied to Mr. Hybart. They stated that the object of the bill was, not to dispense with the inspection of Flour intended for exportation, but simply to enable Farmers to dispose of their Flour in Fayetteville, as they can in every other market in the State, without inspection, to families, for home consumption. The motion for indefinite postponement was negative by a large majority, and the bill passed its second and third reading.

Tuesday, December 15.

SENATE.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Polk, a bill to incorporate the Claremont Gold Mining Company. Passed three readings, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions respecting the Public Domain; and the question on Mr. Little's amendment, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert a substitute, was decided in the negative—ayes 37, noes 33.

A motion was made by Mr. Bryan to amend the resolutions by adding the following clause at the end of one of the resolutions.

"And any act on the part of the Congress of the United States, by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy; and moreover it is the opinion of this General Assembly that as the public debt has been extinguished, and the object for which the respective portions of the Public Domain were ceded by the States which held them, has thereby been accomplished, and the lien thereon discharged, such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or at least in proportion to their federal population."

The question on the adoption of this amendment, was decided in the negative—ayes 26, noes 33. The vote on this question affords a fair test of the opinion of the Senators on the proposition to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and we therefore insert the Ayes and Noes.

Ayes.—Messrs. Ballou, Bryan, Ballock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Stokes, Moyle of Pitt, Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillet, Wellborn, Williams of Beaufort, Wilson, Young.

Noes.—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Brittain, Cooper of M., Cooper of G., Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, FOX, Gavin, Houlder, Husey, Kerr, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mohane, Moyle of G., Pastore, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simons, Stephens, Vann, Waugh, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams of P., Wilson, Wyche.

Mr. Little then introduced an amendment, declaring that Congress has the Constitutional right to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States; which was negative 34 to 27. Mr. Moore of Stokes, moved an amendment, asserting the Constitutional right of Congress to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, according to their respective proportions in the

general change and enlargement, or according to federal population; which was also negative, 34 to 26. Mr. Wilson then moved to lay the Resolutions on the table; which was negative 36 to 23; but before the question was taken on their third reading, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending our Penal laws, as to render the punishment in all instances Capital for the offence of attempting to excite our Slaves to rebellion, and circulating incendiary publications in this State.

Mr. Clark moved that the House do now take up for consideration the Resolution from the Senate, heretofore laid on the table, proposing an adjournment of the two Houses, sine die, on the 21st day of December.

After a discursive debate, in which a number of gentlemen took part, the House agreed to consider it, by a vote of 101 to 18.

The Resolution having been read, Mr. J. A. L. McNeill moved that its further consideration be postponed till the 21st inst. Negative, 55 to 2.

Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out "21st" and insert "24th." Negative.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out the whole, and in lieu thereof, insert a Resolution to appoint a Joint Select Committee to inquire on what day the Legislature can adjourn, consistently with the public interest. Negative, 65 to 33.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out "21st," and insert "23d;" which was negative, and the Resolution adopted.

Mr. Waddell, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported the bill to divide Rowan county, with an amendment. The bill having been read the second time.

Mr. Taylor moved for its indefinite postponement, which was decided in the negative. Ayes 66—Noes 51.

The engrossed bill authorizing a loan by the State to take the reserved Stock in the Bank of the State, was read the second time. Mr. Waddell moved to amend it, so as to allow the Trustees of the University and the Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for 3000 Shares of said Stock, which was negative; and the bill passed its second reading, 80 to 38, and was subsequently read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish the Office of County Trustee, in the several Counties within this State, was read the second time, and on Mr. Dudley's motion, is definitely postponed.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Waugh submitted a Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to transfer Bank Stock to the University and to the Literary Fund. Read first time, and laid upon the table.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Waugh's Resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on their third reading. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, declaring it necessary at this time to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of distributing the surplus proceeds of the public lands among all the States; which was not agreed to. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Wellborn moved that the question be taken on each branch thereof separately; which was accordingly done, and the 1st Resolution, which declares against the right of Congress to give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, and the first part of the second Resolution, declaring that the whole revenue ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to an economical administration of the Government, were unanimously adopted.

The second part, which declares that the proceeds of the lands ought to be cast into the Treasury with other Revenues, and that Congress ought to reduce the Revenue to a sum, which, when added to the land sales, will not exceed the wants of the Government; but until that can be done without disturbing the Tariff compromise, that any surplus which may remain after defraying the expenditures of the General Government, ought to be distributed by Congress among the States, was passed by a vote of 36 to 27. [We regard this tantamount to surrendering all the claims of the States to the Public Domain.]

Those who voted in its favor were Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Beasley, Brittain, Cooper of Martin, Cooper of Gates, Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, FOX, Gavin, Houlder, Husey, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mohane, Moyle of Greene, Pastore, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simmons, Stevens, Vann, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Person, Wyche.

Those who voted against it, were Messrs. Ballou, Bryan, Ballock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Rutherford, Moore of Stokes, Moyle of Pitt, Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillet, Wellborn, Williams of Beaufort, Wilson, Young.

The third Resolution, which declares that Congress cannot distribute the land or proceeds thereof in any manner so as to give the preference to the new States, without violating the rights of, and injuring all the States, passed by a vote of 9 to 1. The fourth resolution, which deprecates the giving to national questions, in respect to our public lands, a party character, passed by a vote of 36 to 27. The last resolution, requesting the Governor to transmit them to our members of Congress, passed, 35 to 25; and the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. King, from the select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 5th Judicial Circuits, which passed its first reading.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Jacobs in the Chair, and took up for consideration the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road Company. After considerable discussion, and some few slight amendments, the bill passed its second and third reading. It is therefore a law.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail-Road Company, was read a second time. Mr. Dodson moved to amend the bill, so as to compel the Company to construct their Road through Milton. Negative, 114 to 7. The bill then passed its second reading.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, made a detailed report thereon, unfavorable to the passage of the bill. Mr. Edmonston moved its indefinite postponement; which was not agreed to. It was thereupon read the second time, and passed.

The Resolutions on the subject of Incendiary Publications, were taken up for consideration. Mr. Polk moved to amend the same, by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting a substitute; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hybart, from the select Committee on the subject, reported the bill to incorporate the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, with

an amendment. The bill was read, and on motion of Mr. George Smith, was postponed indefinitely. A message from the Senate, relating to the amendment to the bill to amend an act to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. On motion of Mr. Minley, the House resolved on their former disagreement to said amendment. Mr. Hall, from the Committee appointed on a message from the Governor, as relates to the claim of North Carolina on the General Government, reported that the Committee had not had time to attend properly to the subject, and begged to be discharged from its further consideration. Granted.

The bill to establish the Bank of Albemarle in Elizabeth City, was read the second time. Mr. Smallwood moved to amend the bill, by increasing the Capital Stock to \$600,000, which was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, as amended, passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail-Road Company, &c., passed its third reading.

Friday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

The engrossed bill to regulate the practice of banking and peddling in this State, the engrossed bill making an appropriation of \$75,000 for carrying on and completing the capital of the State; and various other bills of less importance, passed their last reading, and were ordered to be enrolled. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions on the subject of Incendiary Publications—the question still pending on Mr. Polk's amendment. A division of the question having been called for by Mr. Wilson, the motion to strike out all except the word resolved, was decided in the affirmative, 44 to 17.

The question then recurring on inserting the proviso, a division of the question was called for by Mr. Wilson, and the first branch of the Resolutions was adopted by a unanimous vote; and the second by a vote of 45 to 16. Mr. Fox offered an amendment as a substitute for the 3d and 4th branches thereof; which was negatived, and the question was then taken on the 3d branch of the Resolution, and decided unanimously in the affirmative. The question on the 4th branch was decided in the affirmative, 55 to 7.

Mr. Fox moved to amend the amendment in the 5th line of the 5th branch, so as to convey the idea, as we understood it, that Congress has the right to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the owners; which was not agreed to—only 11 voting in its favor, and 51 against it.

AYES.—Messrs. Edwards, Erom, Fox, Gamble, Hancy, Kerr, Patterson, Rabun, Staley, Stephens, Waugh.

NOES.—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Bellamy, Bennett, Brittain, Bryan, Bullock, Cooper of Martin, Cooper of Gates, Cromar, Dord, Edmonston, Garin, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Hoelder, Joyner, Kendall, Lindsay, Little, Long, McCormick, Metteller, Martin, Moore, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Stokes, Moye of Green, Moye of Pitt, Pasteur, Reid, Selby, Sharpe, Simmons, Tillett, Vann, Wellborn, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Person, Wilson, Wyche, Young.

The question on the 5th branch of the said Resolution was decided in the affirmative, 54 to 8; and the question on the 6th was decided in the affirmative, 62 to 0.

Whereupon the said Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be engrossed. [The said Resolutions will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Senate of Wednesday Dec. 9.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hyatt presented a Report from the President and Directors of the Cape Fear, Pee Dee and Edin Rail Road Company, which was read and submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Waddell, from the select Committee on the subject, reported against the petition of John Brown, Agent of the heirs of William Calhoun, concerned in.

Mr. Jacobs presented a bill to amend the Patent laws and the several acts relative to the trading with slaves. Read first time.

The bill to establish the Bank of Albemarle, in Elizabeth City, was read the third time, and reported, 67 to 58.

The engrossed bill providing compensation to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State for taking the returns of the votes given for adopting or rejecting the Amendments to the Constitution, passed its third reading, 80 to 38. It is in law.

Mr. A. Therson submitted a series of Resolutions on the subject of Abolition, which, being a literal copy of those adopted in the Senate, we deem it unnecessary to republish.

Saturday, December 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche presented a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money, not exceeding \$30,000, to meet demands on the Treasury, if it should become necessary; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Road Company, and a number of private bills, passed their last reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills rejected.—To regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts, in the 4th and 6th Circuits, and to amend the Patent laws.

Considerable time was spent in the consideration of the Resolutions from the Senate, on the subject of incendiary publications. [See our paper of the 24th December.]

Monday, December 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche presented a bill concerning the Board of Internal Improvement.

A number of unimportant bills were rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Senate informing that they have adopted certain Resolutions respecting the Public Domain. [These Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Waugh.] Mr. Buie moved that they lie upon the table. Negatived, 56 to 41. Mr. Rayner moved to postpone said Resolutions until the 2d Monday of November next. Negatived, 63 to 35.

Mr. Clingman moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert as a substitute the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him and adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Hawkins called for a division of the question; and the question being first put on striking out, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 51, nays 47. The question—will the House insert the Resolutions as proposed by Mr. Clingman?—was then put by the Chair.

The calling of the Roll having been commenced, and two members having voted in the affirmative, and one in the negative, Mr. Hyatt called for a further division, and that the question be taken on inserting each resolution separately. Mr. King rose to a question of order, whether the call for a further division could now be entertained after the House had commenced voting. The Speaker decided that the previous demand of a division of the question gave any member a right to have it subdivided, and the Chair believing that it was capable of further division, determined that any member had a right to require the Speaker to put the question in a different mode, and so as to divide it.

Internal bill to incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail-Road Company, &c., passed its third reading.

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side it. From this decision Mr. King appealed to the House, and the decision of the Chair was reversed, 61 to 34. The question was then taken on Mr. Clingman's motion and decided in the affirmative, 55 to 45. Mr. Taylor moved that the Resolutions, as amended, be indefinitely postponed. A question of order now rose, whether it was proper at this stage of the proceeding, to entertain such a motion. The Chair decided that it was. The motion to postpone indefinitely was then put, and decided in the affirmative, 47 to 49. After the question had been decided, Mr. Waddell believing the decision of the Chair had been incorrect, prayed an appeal from it. The Speaker decided that it was now too late to take an appeal, and from this decision an appeal was taken, but the House sustained the Chair, 53 to 12. Mr. Swindell moved that the House do now reconsider their vote of indefinite postponement of said Resolutions, which was decided in the affirmative, 42 to 40. The question now recurring on the indefinite postponement of the said Resolutions, Mr. Clingman renewed the question of order as to the propriety of the motion for indefinite postponement. The Speaker decided the motion to be in order, and Mr. Clingman appealed; but the House sustained the Chair, 55 to 32. The question again recurring on indefinite postponement, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution providing that no member of either House be entitled to a per diem compensation after this day; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

All the business of the Senate having been acted upon, on motion of Mr. Bryan, it was Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate are due to the Hon. William D. Swain, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the present session of the General Assembly.

Whereupon the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the Senate, in an appropriate address, and adjourned the same sine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business, in which they were engaged when the House adjourned last night, being the motion to postpone indefinitely the Land Resolutions. The motion prevailed by a vote of 54 to 43; so the Resolutions were postponed indefinitely.

Bills rejected.—Supplemental to an Act passed in 1809, directing how persons injured by the erection of Public Mills, shall in future recover damages.—To increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State—authorizing the Bank of Cape Fear and merchant's Bank of Newbern to deal in any Public debt created by any law of this State.

A message having been received from the Senate, stating its readiness to adjourn sine die, Mr. Guthrie offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to William H. Haywood, jun., Esq., for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has provided over its deliberations, during the present session.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Speaker having returned his thanks in an appropriate address, adjourned the House sine die.

Charlotte: Friday, January 8, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

A most shocking circumstance occurred in Cabarrus county, on the 18th December last. A young lady was burnt to death at the house of Mr. John Russell, near the mouth of Coddle Creek. She had been in the cotton patch picking cotton, and had went to the fire for the purpose of kindling it up, and while in the act of doing so, her clothes, which were principally cotton, caught on fire, and was burnt entirely off. The young lady's name not recollected.

[Communicated.]

From the Raleigh Register of the 29th Dec.

Nomination of Judge White.

It will be seen from the subjoined proceedings, that the Whig Members of the Assembly, not in their character as legislators, but as private individuals, convened, with a number of other citizens from various parts of the State, on Tuesday last, and unanimously nominated as their Candidate for the Presidency, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. That he is a native son of North-Carolina, was not to the members of the meeting, personally, a matter of indifference, but it had, we believe, no influence in their designation of him as a Candidate. He was selected, because the Whigs believe him to be peculiarly indicated by the character of the times as the man to lead the friends of the Constitution, in their great struggle against the power and patronage of corruption. Thus believing, there has been a mutual agreement to offer up individual preferences on the altar of Patriotism; and they call upon the People to confirm their nomination, in the same spirit in which it was made.

As an humble advocate of the cause of the people and the great principles of Constitutional liberty, we hoist the WHITE FLAG, and shall fight under it, with a zeal proportioned to the imminence of the crisis.

The question before the people, in the approaching Presidential Election, does not turn upon a mere preference of individuals, but presents considerations of far greater moment.

Is it not dangerous to the liberties, nay, to the very existence of our Republic, that the President should be permitted to designate his successor? And ought not his efforts to accomplish this purpose, by bringing the corrupting patronage of office to bear directly through the agency of Federal power and influence, to be manfully resisted? Are the people prepared to sanction the doctrines of the Van Buren School, that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that every new President is to "reward his political friends and punish his political opponents?"—thus keeping up a never-ending strife between contending factions of office hunters, until, at length, the people, tired of such commotions, settle down in despondency under some ambitious usurper of absolute power?

If they are not prepared for this, let them vote against the nominees of that engine of despotic power, the Baltimore Convention. The only reason urged by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in support of his claims, is, that the President desires his election! Who is so dull, as not to see, if he is elected, merely because Gen. Jackson says it must be so, that though we may still be governed under the forms of a Constitution, the spirit of freedom, with all her quickening and life-giving impulses, will have fled, and for ever!

There are other weighty considerations, which render the issue of the next Presidential Election of peculiar personal interest to the whole South, but we shall take occasion to present them to our readers in some subsequent paper.

We have only time and space now to call on the real friends of their country to rally around the sacred charter of their political freedom, ere it shall be overborne by personal influence and ambition. We know that wealth, official influence, and the alluring hope of office are powerfully arrayed against our candidate, Judge White, because, utterly detesting the rewarding and punishing system, he holds out no inducement to the mercenary to sustain him. Upon whom, then, must he rely for support? It is on the honest farmers and mechanics of the country—men who are looking for no offices, and who are governed solely by love of country. Such men are not generally so active in political contests, as those who are influenced by interest, or actuated by ambition; but we hope they will come forward now with alacrity, and stand forth in defence of good principles. The Van Buren cause will be supported with the vigor of desperation. Promises of office, and of all kinds of desirable things, will be made in profusion. We cannot offer our friends any inducements of this kind. We appeal only to their sense of duty and their patriotism, but we are confident we shall not appeal in vain.

Public Meeting.

Raleigh, Dec. 22d, 1835.

Pursuant to public notice, immediately after the final adjournment of the General Assembly this day, the members of that body, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard A. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and a number of other citizens convened in the Hall of the House of Commons.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion of Gen. Polk, of Rowan, Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was appointed Chairman; and on motion of Dr. P. J. Hill, of Brunswick, Charles Manly and Western R. Gales were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, briefly stated the purposes for which the meeting had assembled, viz: to consider of the propriety of nominating a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; after which,

Dr. Hill submitted for the consideration of the meeting the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, is a suitable person to be elevated to the high office of President of the United States—and we do accordingly recommend to the good people of North Carolina to take all necessary measures to effect that end.

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven persons be appointed by the Chairman, residing in or near the City of Raleigh, who shall be called the "Central Committee": And that it shall be the duty of said Committee, to correspond with County Committees on the subject of the Election of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in order to form an Electoral Ticket, the friends of Judge White in each Electoral District, are recommended to meet in the manner most convenient to them, and agree upon some person as Elector of such District: And that such choice be communicated to the Central Committee at Raleigh, who shall publish the names of the Electors so elected. It is further recommended that such selection be made in the several Districts and communicated to the Central Committee, on or before the 1st day of May next.

The meeting having been addressed by Gen. Wellborn, of Wilkes, and Mr. Waddell, of Orange, in support of the Resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

[Pursuant to the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed the Central Committee, viz: Charles L. Hinton, George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Richard Smith, David Carter, Western R. Gales, and William A. Williams.]

On motion of Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, it was Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to consist of five persons, be appointed by the Chair, in each County in the State; with power to add to their number, as they may consider advisable, and that they be requested to communicate, from time to time, to the Central Committee, the result of their operations.

On motion of Mr. King, of Iredell, it was Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to draft an Address to the people of North-Carolina, on the subject of the approaching Presidential Election.

[The Committee consists of Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, David B. Outlaw, of Bertie, William A. Graham, of Orange, John Owen of Bladen, John H. Bryan, of Chatham, Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, and John McLeod, of Johnston.]

Gen. Polk, offered the following Resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the people of this State to meet together at an early day, in the several counties thereof, and nominate some suitable person for Governor, who shall be considered the Whig Candidate at the election in August next; and that they communicate the name of the person so nominated to the Central Committee at Raleigh.

The following Resolution was introduced with some appropriate remarks, by Mr. Jo. Seawell Jones, and also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of North-Carolina view with the highest admiration the noble conduct of the people of Tennessee in so firmly resisting the arrogant attempt of the President of the United States to dictate to them the successor for whom they should vote.

On motion of Mr. Hoskins, of Chowan, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Whig papers throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. Gary, of Northampton, the meeting adjourned.

ANDREW JOYNER, Chairman.

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.

WESTERN R. GALES, Secretary.

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We learn that Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, was on Monday last nominated to be Chief Justice of the United States, and Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

Some days ago Powhatan Ellis, now District Judge of the United States for the District of Mississippi, was nominated to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico.

Neither of these nominations has yet been acted upon.—National Intelligencer. 30th ult.

We have received a Prospectus for publishing a weekly paper in Rutherfordton, N. C., to be edited by John Gray Bynum, Esq., and called the Carolina Gazette.—Mr. Bynum avows his intention to support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren; and from our personal acquaintance with the Editor, we hail the appearance of the Carolina Gazette as a valuable accession to the Whig cause in North Carolina.—W. Carolinian.

Female School.

MRS. M. A. CALDWELL will open a Female School, in Sugar Creek, 3 miles North of Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in this month. In this School will be taught the following branches:

Orthography, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Composition, at \$6 per session of 3 months. Geography, History, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Evidence of Christianity, at \$10 per session.

Painting on Paper, Satin, and Velvet.—Wax-work, &c. Projecting and Painting Maps, MUSIC, &c.

Every variety of Needle-work, Plain and Ornamental; for which no charges will be made.

The School will be taught, during the Winter, in an apartment of Dr. T. Caldwell's dwelling-house, which is large and commodious; and in which 10 or 12 young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders.

Boarding can also be obtained in a number of other families of the first respectability, on very moderate terms. The local situation of this place, highly recommends it.—The known moral character of the neighborhood, convenience to the church, and a highly valuable ministry, are circumstances which render it a desirable situation for a young Lady.

M. A. CALDWELL.

January 2d, 1836.

Changes!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Smith & Williams, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner of S. & W. Charlotte, Jan. 1st, 1836.

The New Firm!

THE business will be carried on, in future, under the Firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, who are anxious to sell, and will do so, at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other concern in Town. Although a change has been made in the Firm, no change will be made in the manner of doing business—consequently former customers are respectfully invited to call whenever they wish bargains.—Call and see us.

F. L. SMITH, H. B. WILLIAMS, J. D. BOYD.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1836.

A—N. Armfield, M. S. Alexander, E. P. Alexander, Morgan Allen, Zachariah Alexander.

B—Remond Bost, Ben. Bell, Jas. Belley, A. M. Burton, David Brainerd, Jno. Blount, Samuel Berryhill, John Bell, Miss Levenia Brown.

C—Miss Mary Canedy, Thomas Capps, John Capps, Rev. Moses Curtis, Philip Conner, A. H. Caldwell, B. C. Caldwell, John Colvert.

D—A. H. Dinkins, Andw. B. Dunn, Leocadia Davis, Walter Davis, P. S. Dewey & Co., Wm. Dick, W. S. M. Davidson, Lucy Dinkins.

E—J. D. Evans, Robert Emmerson, Solomon Earnhart, Frederick Ezell.

F—Dorcas Ferrell, Joseph H. Foster, Dr. Stephen Fox, 4.

G—Silas Greer, Mary Gary.

H—Jas. Hadlin, Sarah Hipworth, J. G. Hoskins, George A. Houston, Elizabeth Hunter, Jno. E. Henderson, John Hipp, John Hodge, Lemuel Huff, James Harrison.

I & J—James Irwin, G. W. Irwin, William Jamieson.

K—Jno. Kerr, V. Kestler.

L—Walter Ledford, John Low, Jacob Long, Wm. Longan, Mars Lemonds, Wm. Lucky, 2, Middleton Lawing, B. S. Long.

M—Henderson Mason, Sam. McKee, William Morrison, Rev. Jno. McGinnis, William Miles, Wm. Magrant, Jackson Mitchell, Wm. L. Mitchell, Roderick McCauley, Martha Miller, Josiah Meall, Samuel Montgomery, Jno. Mease,

CAPITONS
Of the Laws enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session, commenced in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th of November, 1835.

PRIVATE ACTS.

- 1 Making compensation to talis jurors in the county of Robeson.
- 2 To prevent the obstructing the passage of fish up Sugar Town fork of Tennessee river, Macon county.
- 3 Making valid certain proceedings of the county courts of Haywood.
- 4 To authorize the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to increase the taxes on the town property.
- 5 To amend an act of 1834, making compensation to jurors of the county of Chowan.
- 6 For the better regulation of the county courts of Onslow.
- 7 To amend an act for the better administration of justice in the county of Onslow, &c.
- 8 Providing that no person shall fish with seine or net in the waters of the Hande lying between Great Alligator river and the Frying Pan, in the county of Tyrrell, between sunset and day break.
- 9 To amend an act of 1829, for the better regulation of the town of Wilmington.
- 10 To increase the capital stock of Weldon Toll Bridge Company. [To 75,000.]
- 11 To establish Pleasant Grove Academy, in the county of Currituck.
- 12 To establish Ford Creek Academy, in the county of Granville.
- 13 To repeal the second section of an act of 1831, to amend in part an act of 1829, to compel the trustees of Moore, Chowan and Robeson counties to pay the jurors in preference to other claims so far as respects the county of Moore.
- 14 To alter the time of opening and closing the polls at the elections in the counties of Gates and Chowan.
- 15 To alter the times of holding the county courts of Beaufort.
- 16 To pay jurors in Yancy county.
- 17 To repeal so much of an act of 1831, to incorporate the Charlotte Fire Engine Company, as exempts the members of said Company from performing military duty.
- 18 To alter the name of, and legitimate John Pettis Johnson, of Warren.
- 19 To prevent the falling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of Ellis's creek, in Bladen county.
- 20 Divorcing Equilla S. Bennet, of Pitt county.
- 21 Altering the name of Martha Ann Screws, and legitimating her.
- 22 Legitimizing John Willoughby and Ann Willoughby, of the county of Bertie.
- 23 To abolish the office of county trustee in the county of Moore, and for other purposes.
- 24 To amend an act, passed in 1822, concerning the division of Rowan county.
- 25 To incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company.
- 26 Repealing in part the 13th section of an act of 1834, authorizing the making a turnpike road in the county of Buncombe.
- 27 Restoring to credit John Masters, of Yancy county.
- 28 To divorce Catharine Parks from her husband Gabriel Parks.
- 29 To divorce Elizabeth H. McCaw, of Rowan, from her husband Wm. B. McCaw.
- 30 To divorce Elizabeth Silva.
- 31 To divorce Margaret Massey.
- 32 To divorce Wm. Hines.
- 33 To divorce Mary Wall.
- 34 To divorce Lucy Colvert.
- 35 To divorce Frances Cloud.
- 36 For the better regulation of the slave laborers in the town and port of Wilmington.
- 37 For the relief of Rachael Edwards.
- 38 Repealing an act of 1833, directing the Judges of the superior court of Hyde not to take up State cases before the third day of court.
- 39 Legitimizing Thomas Pettit, of Surry county.
- 40 To amend an act to incorporate the town of Stantonsburg, in the county of Edgecombe.
- 41 To amend an act to incorporate the Mattamuskeet Canal and Rosebay Turnpike Company, passed at last session.
- 42 Repealing an act relative to hands working on roads in the counties of Burke and Buncombe.
- 43 For the better regulation of the county courts of Lincoln.
- 44 For the better regulation of the town of Newbern.
- 45 Incorporating the Franklin Turnpike Company, and for other purposes.
- 46 Directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg.
- 47 Incorporating the Lincoln Gold Mining Company.
- 48 Incorporating the Craven county Rangers.
- 49 Compelling the justices of the peace of New Hanover county to attend the term of the county court of said county, whenever a majority of the justices of said county are required to be present.
- 50 To authorize David T. Sawyer to lay off and construct a road, and for other purposes.
- 51 Concerning inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville.
- 52 Divorcing Elizabeth M. Starnes, of Macon county.
- 53 Divorcing Margaret P. Spear from her husband Alexander Spear.
- 54 For the better regulation of the county courts in Edgecombe.
- 55 Establishing Hookerton Academy, in the county of Greene.
- 56 To prevent the falling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of Turnbull creek.

- 57 Amending an act of 1834, to establish a poor and work house in Jones and Randolph.
- 58 To incorporate the South Buffalo Gold Mining Company.
- 59 Incorporating Concord Academy, in Edgecombe.
- 60 To amend the militia law for the encouragement of volunteer companies in the county of Mecklenburg.
- 61 Altering the name of, and legitimating Wm. W. Eason.
- 62 Amending an act relating to the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county.
- 63 Preventing fire hunting in the night time in Hyde county.
- 64 Divorcing Esther E. Nelson.
- 65 Incorporating the Episcopal School of North Carolina.
- 66 Divorcing Thomas Roberts.
- 67 To alter the name of, and legitimate Simon Davis.
- 68 Incorporating the American Gold Mining Company, in Mecklenburg.
- 69 To amend an act of 1830, concerning the county court of Rowan.
- 70 To alter the name of, and legitimate Janah Atlas Marks.
- 71 Repealing an act of 1822, concerning the town of Asheville.
- 72 Repealing an act of 1829, concerning the first regiment of Stokes, &c.
- 73 Relating to the duty of the sheriff of Chatham county.
- 74 Amending an act of 1830 for the regulation of the patrol, so far as respects Camden county.
- 75 Directing the number of jurors hereafter to be drawn in the county of Chatham.
- 76 To amend an act of last session to establish the town of Leaksville.
- 77 To amend an act of 1829 to authorize the county court of Burke to appoint commissioners to lay off a turnpike road from the Lincoln line to Jacob Mull's mill.
- 78 To emancipate Lucy Ann, Emeline and Priscilla, of Cumberland county.
- 79 Authorizing the making a turnpike road in Haywood county, and incorporating a company for that purpose.
- 80 To authorize the laying out and establishing a turnpike road from the South Carolina line, near the Blockhouse, to Cam Creek Bridge, in Buncombe county.
- 81 To abolish the Offices of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings in Gates, Chowan and Mecklenburg, and for other purposes.
- 82 To alter and amend an act of 1834, appointing commissioners to lay off a road from Morganton, by Barnsville and Barnett's station, to the Tennessee line.
- 83 To incorporate the Conrad Gold Mining Company.
- 84 To repeal an act of 1833, directing the manner in which constables shall be appointed in this State, so far as respects the counties of Hyde, Green, Washington, Tyrrell and Currituck.
- 85 To prevent frauds upon the revenue in the assessment of the lands for taxation in Yancy county.
- 86 To alter the name of Haywood Warner and to legitimate him.
- 87 To alter the time of holding the election in the counties of Currituck and Camden.
- 88 To divorce Tempe Hall.
- 89 Concerning the patrol in the counties of Edgecombe, Brunswick, Onslow, Gates, Northampton, Bertie, Mecklenburg, Lenoir and Martin.
- 90 To abolish the office of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings in Montgomery, Mecklenburg, Chowan and Anson counties.
- 91 To incorporate the Concord Gold Mining Company.
- 92 To incorporate Campbell's Creek Gold Mining Company.
- 93 To incorporate the Long Creek Gold Mining Company.
- 94 To incorporate the County Guard, in Rockingham.
- 95 To amend an act of 1816, to establish an Academy at Williamston.
- 96 To amend an act of 1830, for the better regulation of Williamston.
- 97 To alter the name of, and legitimate Hardy Lewis.
- 98 Making compensation to talis jurors in Randolph.
- 99 Appointing commissioners to run and lay off a road from the Deep Gap to Stephen Thomas's.
- 100 To prevent obstructions in the navigation of the waters of Carteret county, and to appoint commissioners of navigation in said county.
- 101 To emancipate Delia and Nelson.
- 102 To secure to the Baptist Church in Charlotte a lot of ground.
- 103 To amend the act of 1820, for repairing the road from Old Fort, in Burke, to the southern boundary of the State.
- 104 To alter the name of, and legitimate A. Boyd.
- 105 To repeal in part an act for the better regulation of the Fair near Laurel Hill.
- 106 To alter the name of, and legitimate Q. Robertson.
- 107 To authorize Hardin Franklin to erect a dam.
- 108 To repeal an act to make compensation to jurors of the superior court of Haywood.
- 109 To alter in part the dividing line between Rowan and Surry.
- 110 To amend an act incorporating the Pittsborough Academy.
- 111 To abolish the offices of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings in the counties of Montgomery and Anson.
- 112 To authorize the trustee's of Wil-

- son's church to hold and pledge one acre of land.
- 113 To amend an act of 1834, to appoint commissioners for Clemmonsville.
 - 114 To amend two several acts of 1834, to repair, &c. the road from Holman's Ford to the Deep Gap, &c.
 - 115 Relating to the Cavalry of Macon county.
 - 116 Authorizing and requiring the captain or commanding officers of militia attached to the 30th, 31st, and 69th regiments to muster their companies once in 3 months.
 - 117 Concerning the navigation of Cypress creek.
 - 118 To annex part of Wilkes to Ashe.
 - 119 Making compensation to the jurors of Pasquotank.
 - 120 Giving further time to the justices of Haywood to return the list of taxable property.
 - 121 To divorce William B. Morgan.
 - 122 To incorporate the Claremont Gold Mining Company.
 - 123 To incorporate the Hope Gold Mining Company.
 - 124 Securing to William Tanshill and Benj. A. Lavender the right to navigate Pamlico and Tar rivers.
 - 125 Directing the entry taker of Yancy county to issue warrants in certain cases.
- RESOLUTIONS.**
- 1 Requiring the Public Treasurer to procure specie change for the redemption of the Treasury notes.
 - 2 Authorizing the committee of Finance to burn Treasury notes.
 - 3 In favor of Jesse Wright.
 - 4 In favor of Bartlett Dills, jr.
 - 5 Directing the Public Treasurer not to commence suits upon the Cherokee bonds until the first of December, 1835.
 - 6 In favor of Neill M'Alpin, Sheriff of Robeson county.
 - 7 In favor of Leonard Buchanan.
 - 8 Relating to the Marine Hospital Association.
 - 9 In favor of Zachariah Candler.
 - 10 Directing the employment of additional Engraving Clerks.
 - 11 To employ assistant engraving Clerks.
 - 12 Directing our exchange of the Supreme Court Reports. [Governor to transmit a copy of the Supreme Court Reports to each of the States and Territories in the Union.]
 - 13 In favor of Mathew Miller.
 - 14 In favor of James C. Turrentine.
 - 15 Relating to the sale of Cherokee lands. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint a commissioner to sell the remaining lands, which have been surveyed, acquired from the Cherokee Indians.]
 - 16 In favor of Mark H. Hill.
 - 17 Providing for a residence of the Governor, and appropriating \$450 for that purpose.
 - 18 In favor of James G. Stockard.
 - 19 In favor of John Cooper.
 - 20 On the subject of incendiary publications. [Declaring that North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the slaves in her territory; inviting the co-operation of other States in passing laws to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications among them; requesting our sister States to enact penal laws prohibiting the publication of such papers; denying the right of Congress to liberate the slaves in the District of Columbia; and expressing a reliance upon Congress to prohibit the circulation of inflammatory publications through the post office department.]
 - 21 Calling upon Congress for an appropriation of money to improve the navigation of Core Sound.
 - 22 Directing George Gilbreath to deliver the public arms in his possession to the commandant of the 74th regiment.
 - 23 Directing the public Treasurer to pay the clerk of the Senate for certain acts and Journals, for the use of the Senate.
 - 25 In favor of the widow of the late Wm. Gilman, dec'd.
 - 26 In favor of D. L. Barringer.
 - 27 For payment of contingent expenses. [Appropriates 18 dollars and 35 cents for articles furnished Government House during the session.]
 - 28 Directing the sale of dredging machine.
 - 29 Authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow not exceeding \$50,000 to defray current expenses of the State Government, if necessary.
- Strayed**
FROM the plantation of the Subscriber, living on the Potter road, about 14 miles from Charlotte near to Small's Store, on the night of the 10th instant, a Mare and Colt. The Mare is a dark bay, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a small white spot in her forehead, with a long slim tail, and about 7 or 8 years old. The Colt is a light sorrel, with a white spot in his face, and somewhat lame from a founder. The mare was raised in Iredell county. Any person taking up said Mare and Colt, and informing me where they are shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. Any information will be thankfully received.
- DEMP'S RITCH.
Dec. 21, 1835.
- WANTED,**
AT the Tanning Business, 2 or 3 Apprentices. Boys from the country would be preferred. Any one offering must come recommended for their sober and steady habits.
- CRAVEN & FOLSOM,
Nov. 27, 1835.

INSURANCE
Against Loss by Fire.
THE Subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, and Manufactures.

JOHN IRWIN.
Dec. 10, 1835.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure), to suit all ages and sights. GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, viz:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candelsticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Perfection Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-17

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Apprentice Wanted.
ANY young man desirous to learn the Tailoring Business, can secure a good place, for the purpose, by applying to the subscriber. A youth of the age of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Good treatment will be awarded to any one taken, and a complete knowledge of the business insured.

ELAM MOORE.
Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 22, 1835. 75

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Lenoir, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next day at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next day by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . .	97
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3	
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 11	
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5	
Fredericksburg to Washington City, . . .	3
Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.



DYSPEPSIA
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE, STOMACHICUS ET HEPATICUS, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as an enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, warren or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, atfection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETER'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.
Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Feasibly can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphy, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named ARCHER, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and a large ear on his right side, he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHY, Jailor.
Oct. 12, 1835. 63-17

An Apprentice
TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.